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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/530,473	04/06/2005	Seiji Yamamoto	GRT/423-70	4977
	7590 11/15/2007 NDERHYE, PC	EXAMINER		
901 NORTH G	LEBE ROAD, 11TH FI	KETTER, JAMES S		
ARLINGTON, VA 22203			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1636	
			MAIL BATTS	DELIVERY MODE
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/15/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/530,473	YAMAMOTO ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		James S. Ketter	1636			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 Ju	ine 2007				
2a)□		action is non-final.				
_	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
<u> </u>						
	Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are pending in the application.					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
·	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) <u>1,2,6,7,9,12-17,22 and 23</u> is/are rejected.					
·	•					
	Claim(s) <u>3-5,8,10,11 and 18-21</u> is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
		r election requirement.				
Applicati	on Papers					
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er. ·				
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>06 April 2005</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
_	a) ⊠ All b) □ Some * c) □ None of:					
,-	1. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received.				
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachmen	t(s)	•				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent Application						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date (3). 6) Other:						

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Applicant's election with traverse of Paramyxovirus family in the reply filed on 21 June 2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that examination of all viruses and virus families would not be a burden, and that the independent claims are generic. This is not found persuasive because, with respect to burden, each family and its individual members represents a separate search. With respect to the independent claims, the invention is properly restricted under the controlling PCT rules as set forth in the restriction requirement.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 1-23 are objected to because of the following informalities: The instant claims are drawn in part to non-elected subject matter. Appropriate correction is required.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

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invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 9 and 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumar et al. (U, newly cited) in view of Bally et al. (V, newly cited).

Claim 1 is drawn to a pharmaceutical preparation comprising, as an active ingredient, a virus envelope vector having a chemotherapeutic agent incorporated therein. Claim 2 specifies that the chemotherapeutic agent is a cancerocidal agent, an anticancer agent, or an antitumor agent. Claim 6 specifies that the virus is derived from a virus belonging to a family selected from the group consisting of the retrovirus family, togavirus family, coronavirus family, flavivirus family, paramyxovirus family, orthomyxovirus family, bunyavirus family, rhabdovirus family, poxvirus family, herpes virus family, baculovirus family and hepadnavirus family. Claim 7 specifies that the virus is a member selected from the group consisting of Sendai virus, retrovirus, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, herpes virus, vaccinia virus, poxvirus and influenza virus. Claim 9 specifies that the pharmaceutical preparation is an injection. Claim 12 specifies that the pharmaceutical preparation is a therapeutic agent for solid cancer. Claim 13 specifies that the pharmaceutical preparation is for a solid tumor selected from the group consisting of lung cancer, breast cancer, digestive organ cancer, head and neck cancer, gynecologic cancer, urologic cancers, soft tissue and bone sarcoma, malignant lymphoma and cancer of unknown primary. Claim 14 specifies that the digestive organ cancer is selected from the group consisting of stomach cancer, colon cancer and esophagus cancer. Claim 15 specifies that the pharmaceutical preparation is selected from the group consisting of upper jaw cancer, tongue cancer, lip cancer, pharynx cancer, larynx cancer and oral cavity cancer. Claim 16

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cancer, ovarian cancer and uterine cervical cancer. Claim 17 specifies that the pharmaceutical

preparation is for prostate cancer.

Kumar et al teaches, e.g., as summarized in the Abstract, the fusion of Sendai virus envelopes loaded with lysozyme with teratocarcinoma cells. At page 20, right-hand column, first full paragraph, it is suggested that the virosomes described therein could be used to carry anticancer drugs. Kumar et al. differs from the claimed invention in not actually disclosing the combination of any particular cancer drug with the Sendai-derived virosome.

Bally et al. teaches, e.g., at the first paragraph of column 8, that liposomes may be used to encapsulate anticancer agents, including bleomycin, cisplatin, fluorouracil and cytarabine.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have selected one of the anticancer agents taught by Bally et al. as useful in a liposome for loading and use in the virosome of Kumar et al. Kumar et al. already suggested the loading of a Sendai-derived virosome envelope with an anticancer drug. The drugs taught by Bally et al. were known in the art to be useful against cancer, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have expected that any of them could be loaded into a virosome as readily as into a liposome, which are chemically and structurally similar. With respect to the various recited tumor types targeted, these merely represent intended uses. The pharmaceutical resulting from the combination of the references could have been used against any tumor type.

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The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The instant claims recite "radiations". However, since "radiation" in the singular is often used in a collective sense, i.e., all frequencies or particles collectively referred to as "radiation", it is not clear if the plural is meant to convey a specific meaning, e.g., multiple frequencies or multiple doses. Clarification is requested.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James S. Ketter whose telephone number is 571-272-0770. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Remy Yucel can be reached on 571-272-0781. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

· JSK

1 September 2007

JAMES KETTER PRIMARY EXAMINER